Alabama and Louisiana.

Progress of the Tax Bill in the House.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

neception of the Embussy by the Presiden schee by Mr. Burlingame and Mr.

Before noon to-day a considerable number of per-cone assembled in the ante-rooms of the White House to witness the entrée of the Chinese Embassy on their mcial visit to the President.

Precisely at four o'clock four carriages drove up eir occupants alighted the crowd which had assem in the vestibule made a lane through lingame, his secretaries, the two mandarins and six students of the Imperial College of Pekin passed into the Blue Room, Secretary Seward leading the way. Minister, Burlingame and e two secretaries were dressed in plain black suits, without insignia. The two chief mandarins wer attired in gorgeous figured and highly wrought silk earing sashes of their rank and office, of peculiar richness and brilliancy. Upon their heads they were covered with a loose flowing deep red fringing. From the top of the centre of these hats was suspended a glass ornament surrounded with jewels. Loose flowing pantaloons of rich colored silks and magnificently worked silk and veivet sandais, with the two chiefs, while the interpreters, who are all high officers of the eighth rank, were nearly emilarly attired, the only difference various marks of rank cither about the style dressing or the color of the clothing. Contrary to the expectation of some the Chinese did not forget the place, like the Siamese Ambassadors at the Court of the Tulleries, and, throwing themselves on all fours, scramble into the presence of the thief Magistrate. On the contrary, like a set of and with steady eyes directly up to his Excellency and bowed to him with the most perfect Oriental grace, while each one grasped and warmly shook his hand as though he were a long lost brother. The reception took place in the Blue Parlor, the gilded vated the taste of Sun Tajen. The emb in a circle around the President and Minister Burlinhal entrance to the Blue Room, and immediately s rush was made by both ladies and gentlemen to ge around the door was very dense, and a good deal of

and handed it to Secretary Seward, after which the Secretary read the answer of the President. The letter of the Emperor of China, engressed on yellow vellum and containing the great seal of the empire, was then unrolled and exhibited to the

Mr. Burlingame spoke on the occasion as fol-

Mr. Pressident, Jon had not already, through the Secretary of State, kindly relieved me from embarrassment, my first duty on the present occasion would be to explain to you how I, who left this capital seven years ago as Minister of the United States to china, have now returned here a Minister from thina to the United States. You will permit me to renew in this formal manner the expression of thanks for the kindness and liberality with which this change of representative character and responsibility on my part has been allowed by the American people. Mr. President, the Imperial Chinese government, within the past three years, having accepted the haws of nations as they are allowed and practised by the Western Powers, that government has further concluded, if permitted, to enter into communication through the customory diplomatic way with the United States, Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Brithan, Holland, Italy, North Germany, Prussia, Spain and Sweden. This desire of the Chinese government is fully expressed in letters addressed to those Powers respectively. We are charged, at the expense of what might bear the appearance of egotism, to say that there are nine efficial ranks in China. By way of showing the greatest possible respect to the Western Powers the letters to which I refer were committed to the care of myself of the first rank and to Chin Tajen and Sun Tajen of the second rank, myself being vested with extraordinary plempotentiary functions and all of us being accredited to you as high ministers and envoys. We have now the honor to deliver the letter of his imperial Majesty, which is thus addressed to the President of the United States. In doing so we obey a charge given us by the Emperor of China te assure you of a sincere desire for your personal health, honor and happiness, and for the welfare and prosperity of the great nation over which, by the authority of Heaven, you have been chosen to preside.

The President replied as follows:—
Your EXCELLENCIES—States, like individual men, have two distinct characters in the field of activity—the one domestic, the other social. If it be true, as think it is, that the several political communities of the earth are now more actively engaged than at any previous period in ameliorating their respective constitutions and laws, it 'certainy is not less manifest that they are zealously engaged in ameliorating and perfecting the assistance of international intercourse and commerce. The appearance here of this the first mission from China to the Western nations is in this respect not more singular than it is sugin the state of micrations in the state of micrations and percentage the assistance of micrations in the respect to more singular than it is against the first mission from China to the western nations in this respect not more singular than it is against the first mission from China to the western nations in the respect not more singular than it is against the first mission from China to the western nations generally evinced besitation cannot never to the constitution of the constitution of the constitution would have been adopted by thirty of the constitution of the constitution

WASHINGTON

the wart of Russia. Reasoning from the harmony which has thus preyabled bitherto, I feel myself, instinct on this eccasion not only in giving you a cordial reception here, but also in you a cordial reception here, but also in you accord to the well-grown and enlightened things of the well-grown and the president.

Beeches by Mr. Burlingame and the President.

Reported Sale of Two Iron-class of the United States have already constructed a road across the Ishmus of Panama with a line of steamships across the Ishmus of Panama with a line of steamships across the Pacific ocean. In two or three years more there will be added to these factities of intercurse the Pacific ocean. In two or three years more there will be added to these factities of intercurse the Pacific ocean. In two or three years more there will be added to these factities of intercurse the Pacific ocean. In two or three years more there will be added to these factities of intercurse the Pacific ocean. In two or three years more there will be added to these factities of intercurse the Pacific ocean. In two or three years more there will be added to these factities of intercurse the Pacific ocean. In two or three years more there will be added to these factities of intercurse the Pacific ocean. In two or three years more there will be added to these factities of intercurse the Pacific ocean. In two or three years more there will be added to these factities of intercurse the Pacific ocean. In two or three years more there will be added to these factities of intercurse the Pacific ocean. In two or three years more there will be added to these factities of intercurse the Pacific ocean. In two or three years more there will be added to these factities of intercurse the Pacific ocean. In two or three years more there will be added to these factities of intercurse the Pacific ocean. In

retaries of the Cabinet were severally intro duced. Gideon Welles, it must be said, made the most profound impression, and whether the Celestials took him at first sight for the priest of the oracle of the real ruler of the nation cannot be ascertained. milk white Thibetian lama beard was the cynosure of every Mongolian eye, Secretary Browning essayed to converse with Sun Tajen about the interior of China; but beyond divers pantomimic gestures on the part of Sun, who seemed to say that China had no home stead or pre-emption lots to spare, nothing was eli Secretary McCulloch spoke to Mr. Tung but said nothing about finances. The interview

In the State Department the embassy spent about two hours, visiting every room and learning in d tail the secrets of Secretary Seward's bureau. The little bell that tinkled its ominous tintinabulation of the times that tried men's loyalty. The archive of the office were also shown, and the gradus greatness of the republic were duly impressed or the Mongolian mind. At three o'clock the embass the two Tolens and the two Secretaries. Browne and naster General Randall, Mr. Welles, Se Navy: Mr. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury British, Russian, Prussian and Brazilian Ministers, at six o'clock and returned to the hotel to dine. Sun ladies of Secretary Browning's family. After dinne the placid Celestials retired to their rooms, lit their

Mr. Burlingame has been besieged with visitors day, in batches of a dozen at a time. Everybody wants to see the Minister from China, of American birth and raising. Some want to see him to find ou Yankee notions, and others would like to know if the Brother of the Sun and Moon has any more mission to give away. The ordeal is trying, but Mr. Burlin game bears it with almost Chinese placelity and po liteness. To-morrow the embassy will visit the res of the foreign Ministers, General Grant, the Secretary of War and other distinguished officials, and on Mon-

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1868, The Internal Tax Bill-Probable Recom

self in the consideration of the preliminary section all hope in the minds of a large number of being able to dispose of it this session. It is now talked in the course of a day or two, to move the recommit tal of the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means. only those features requiring immediate action by Congress. This movement does not meet with much avor in the mind of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, but it is quite likely he will be

of the body of which he is a member. Refusal to Permit the Recently Sold fron-Alleged Owner.

Wyck, the Secretary of the Treasury gave instructions to the Collector at New Orleans not to grant a and the Catawba. The resolution declared, "There was reason to believe that these vessels were bought from the Navy Department by Swift & Co., with the design to dispose of and deliver the same to the government of Peru, then and now in a state of war with a friendly power of this government."
Within a day or two past information was received that the vessels were to be sent out on an experimental cruise professedly, but in fact to escape to Peru. Accordingly fresh instructions have been transmitted to New Orleans to guard against such a movement. The Committee on Retreachment has this matter under consideration and may soon report although the original purchase price was only \$755,000, the vessels have been sold to the Peruvian government for \$2.000,000, three-foughs of which amount has already been paid.

Correspondence Between Secretary McCulloch and Mobile Lawyers.

The following correspondence has passed between Secretary McCulloch and the firm of Raphael & O. J. Semmes, attorneys-at-law in Mobile, Ala. A man named Marks, it appears, has been engaged for some time past in selling lottery tickets at the Custom House in Mobile, he being employed as a Custom House official, and has been selling these tickets, it is alleged, with the sanction of the Collector of Customs. Marks having consulted the Semmes firm as to his amenability to the State laws of Alabama in selling lottery tickets in a building belonging to the United States, standing on land ceded to the national government, was advised by the latter to continue the sale, as the State laws had no jurisdiction over the ceded lands. Marks, however, was arrested and the Semmes firm was retained by him as counsel. To defend the accused it was found necessary that a

centra scotla coal interests to inspose a day of structure centra stone on foreign coal, which was consumed a that section tast year, and that this course has sen adopted by the Canadian government in the hope that the government of the United State would sanction some reclapsed legislation. The British Minister asks whether this government is prepared to consider the canadian government is prepared to consider the Congress having abrogated the old Reciprocity treaty he did not consider it proper that the Executive should reopen the question unless Congress shall give some indication of its desire to do so. The

to the effect that Dennis O'Connor, the last imprisoned American citizen in Ireland, has been re-

The Monthly Financial Statement.

The monthly statement of the public debt and the statement of receipts and expenditures will not be published until to-morrow, owing to the delay or casioned by the closing of the department yesterday.

Personal.

Hon. John Morrissey made his appearance in the House of Representatives to-day, after an absence of

Professor Abner S. Brady and Mr. Berclay Wilson of New York, are here on important revenu-

President.

was to-day removed by the Secretary of the Interior for abusive language in public and on the streets Nominations by the President.

The President to-day nominated Martin McMahon, of New York, to be Minister resident at Paraguay,

vice Washburne, resigned; also W. H. Parker, to be secretary of the Territory of Idaho, vice Howell; also Nathau Goff, Jr., to be United States District Attorney for West Virginia; also ex-Congressman District Attorney for the Virginia district, in place of I. F. Chandler, whose commission will expire

Confirmations by the Senate. The Senate to-day confirmed the following nomi-

H. G. Worthington, of Nevada, to be Minister resident at the Argentine republic, vice Asboth, deceased.

Alfred Allen, of Kentucky, Consul at Foo-chow, China.

Thomas B. Asten, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Eighth district of New York, vice Bieecker, to be removed.

removed.
Commodore Thomas Thrner to be rear admiral on the active list and Captain John L. Worden commodore.

Receipts from Customs. below mentioned from May 25 to May 30 inclusive:-Boston \$384,03 New York 2,222,990 Philadelphia..... New Orleans (May 18 to 30).....

The following naval orders have been issued:—
Rear Admiral H. K. Thatcher has been detached from the command of the North Pacific squadron on the 6th of August next, and ordered to return to New York. Rear Admiral Thomas J. Craven has been detached from the command of the Navy Yard at Mare Island, California, on the 1st of August next, and ordered to report on the 6th of that month for the command of the North Pacific squadron. Passed Assistant Surgeon S. T. Shaw has been detached from duty at League Island, Pennsylvania, and ordered to the practice ship Macedonian. Commodore James Alden has been ordered to take command of the Mare Island Navy Yard, on the Idetachment of Rear Admiral Graven. Surgeon N. C. Allen has been ordered to the practice ship Macedonian. Passed Assistant Surgeon T. N. Penrose has been ordered to duty at League Island. The following naval orders have been issued:-

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1868, Mr. McCHERRY. (dem.) of Ky., presented the pe west praying for the passage of an eight-hour law.

Also the memorial of the Mechanics' State Labor Association of the same import. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Williams, (rep) of Oregon, introduced a biff concerning land claims in Arkansas. Referred to

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, called up the bill relating to United States notes, and the substitute of the committee, providing that any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin, shall be legal and may be enforced according to its

the committee, providing that any contract here after made specifically payable in coin, shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms, anything in the bill relating to United States notes to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Bayard, (dem.) of Del., moved to strike out the words "hereafter made."

Mr. Bayard, (dem.) of Del., moved to strike out the words "hereafter made."

Mr. Berman said there were several suits pow pending that might be affected by making the bill retroactive in its character.

Mr. Bayard denied that the amendment would affect any such suit, claiming that it would leave the construction of antecedent acts to judicial interpretation.

Mr. Hendicks, (dem.) of Ind., favored the amendment. He thought where parties had specifically agreed to pay in coin they should be held to their contracts. The amendment was rejected and the bill passed.

Mr. Thembull, (rep.) of Ill., called up the House bill to active North Carolina, South Carolina, Lonishana, Georgia and Alabama. He explained that it the substitute the committee had stricken out Abbama, and that by mistake. Fiorida was inserted contrary to the opinion of the majority of the committee, though he personally had favored inserting it. He stated the number of votes cast for and against the constitutions in the States enumerated and in the matter of Florida read a communication from the General of the army, enclosing a telegram from General Meade, dated Atlanta, Ga., June 3, 1868.

During his remarks the bill to admit Arkansas

1808.

During his remarks the bill to admit Arkansa came over from the House with a request for a Com

from General Mesde, dated Atlanta, Ga., June 3, 1858.

During his remarks the bill to admit Arkansas came over from the House with a request for a Committee of Conference.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Senate insisted on its amendment and ordered a committee of conference. Massrs, Trumbull, Drake and Wilson were appointed such committee.

General Meade's telegram states the majority in favor of the constitution in Florida at 5,050.

Mr. Trumbull, pro-receied to explain the substitute of the committee, which has already been published.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend by inserting Alabama. He said that State had prepared its constitution earlier than any other State, and voted upon it at a very inasspicious season, giving a larger vote than any of the other States excepting South Carolina. If a full vote had been cast he had no doubt the constitution would have been adopted by thirty to affly thousand majority. She failed solety on account of the provision (since changed) of requiring a majority of the registered voters for the adoption of the constitution.

Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Mo., argued that it would be better to lay this bill aside until the Conference Committee can agree upon the fundamental conditions to be inserted.

Mr. Sheman hoped Alabama would be admitted, saying that she is in a better condition to maintain a State than perhaps any of the others, and that the proceedings there have been regular and the constitution a good one. In spite of the organized opposition to the adoption of the constitution, as shown by official testimony of violence, deprivation of employment, and all kinds of cruelty, and in spite of the unfertunate occurrence of natural obstacles, the vote lacket only four or five thousand of a majority of the registered vote. It would be unjust to deprive them of their constitution when they did all they could. He thought in necessary to settle this matter before the Presidential election, so that there shall be no controversy as to the right to participate in that election. He urged that Al

opinion the fourteenth amendment was already adopted. If Ohio and New Jersey could withdraw their consent to it, once given, Oregon could shortly do the same thing.

Mr. STEWART said he was in favor of trying the experiment on this bill.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., repelled the suggestion that, in refusing to admit Alabama now, Congress acted in bad faith. The theory of the reconstruction acts had been that when a majority of the registered voters desired admission a State should be admitted. He had opposed the admission of Louisiana on the proposition to require only a vote of one-tenth, on the ground that no State should be brought in by the vote of a minority, and the latter objection would be a pretty strong one if a veto were based upon it. He feared that a two-thirds vote could not be had to pass the bill, including Alabama, over that veto. It was claimed that five more States were required for the ratification of the fourteenth amendment. After a careful examination of the legal question he was satisfied that the fourteenth amendment is already a part of the constitution. He argued that the political rights of the rebeits pussed into the hands of the government by their own act. At the same time he would be very refluctant to leave this question to a decision in the courts of a rebel State, and he therefore inought it the best policy to provide further security by passing this bill, with Alabama left out and Florida in.

Mr. Brokalew, (dem.) of Pa., said it would have been intelligible if Congress had kept out these States until they were ready to vote right in the eyes of Congress. It would have been reached as by the present circuitous and doubtful means. The Senator from Ohio, after a constitution had been defeated according to the law of Congress, was in favor of admitting the State upon exparte statements. He (Mr. Buckalew) had seen statements just as strong that extensive frauds had been commifted there in favor of the adoption of the constitution. As much weight should be attached to the as to t

even South Carolina would not have been carried for the constitution.

Mr. CONKING, (rep.) of N. Y., suggested that it would not be in the interest of reconstruction to insert the amendment including Alabama. He thought that in the future they might conclude that it had been an unwise act to change the provision that has excluded Alabama. If the enemies of reconstruction not only abstained from voting, but by menace, violence and fraud hindered others from voting, they stood wrong and ought not to be allowed to take the benefit of a provision they had sought to trample under foot. He, too, urged the inadvisibility of endangering the bill by this amendment. After the recent vote admitting Arkansas there could be no doubt of the passage of the present bill. Doubtless some of the several pending bills on the subject of Alabama could be passed providing a provisional or

Alabama could be passed providing a provisional or other government.

Mr. HENDRICES said that except on the hypothesis that Congress can legislate the Southern States into the Union, or otherwise Alabama could not be admitted, since there was a clear expression of the people against the constitution. It was plain that it has been rejected as the case stood. Upon what principle, then, was it proposed to establish this constitution after it had been rejected by the people under the laws and under the voice of Congress? If Congress could thus make or change a constitution—breathe into a dead constitution the breath of life—why not adopt a constitution in all cases made by Congress? It was idle to say that fraud controlled those elections when every Senator knew that the Proedmen's Bureau and pullitary organizations consolided the elections appointing radicals, not conservatives. In reply to the argument about the unfavorable condition of the elements at that election, he asked who ever heard of deciaring the result of elections because of a swollen river? That might be good ground for a new election. They, themselves, in order to admit Alabama, must say they would disregard their own law, since, primat face, there was a vote against the admission, and say to the people that staying away from the polis was equivalent to a vote against the constitution was rejected by that means, in his judgment, was little short of a fraud.

Mr. Morron, (rep.) of Ind., said they could not doubt, from the facts that appear, that a majority of the people of that state were in favor of the consti-

jected by that means, in his judgment, was little short of a fraud.

Mr. Mogrox, (rep.) of Ind., said they could not doubt, from the facis that appear, that a majority of the people of that state were in favor of the constitution, and he asked why, then, the same Congress that passed the law could not a mit Alahama to representation. The former constitution was framed by a convention elected by a minority of the white men of that State and had never been submitted for radification, and that constitution it was proposed to retain in preference to one adopted by some five thousand short of a majority of the whole people. In view of all the facts, there having been only one polling place in a county, the bad season, the poverty of the people and the means used to deter men from voting, the vote was remarkably large. He had no hesitation in voting for the immediate admission, but as some Senators had indicated objections he must vote against this amendment and support a bill for her immediate admission.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., remarked that in the most excited elections one-fifth of all electors stay away from the polis, and the provision requiring a

most excited ejections only over a threw the consideration in the power of the authority of the registered voters threw the consideration in the power of the voters threw the consideration of the power of the build. Such a prevented the voters that the president's chair of the sense of the build that the president's chair of the sense of the old of the president's chair of the sense of the deep men from voting. A man with had once sat in the president's chair of the sense of the leaders of the sense of the leaders. A man with had once sat in the president's chair of the sense of the leaders. General swayne one of the best men that ever lived, had never, while there, been invited to enter a nouse. The result might have been different had he not been turned out by the President.

Mr. Hexputers had been assured by persons well informed that from 25,000 to 20,000 had been disfranchised by Congress.

Mr. Wilson said there never was a greater missake. In none of these States had there been 23,000 disfranchised. Virginia had the most. He would admit all the States without reference to how their votes would be cast at the next election. He had never had any donot as to the result, and he would vote for his amendment if he voted alone.

Mr. Yars, (rep.) of lit, said he would vote for his amendment if he voted alone.

Mr. Yars, (rep.) of lit, said he would have been readment of the flow, and he had thought it better to be presented to be a side of things would occur. He might vote for this bill as the iesser evil, however. His closed by alluding to the danger that those States will again set up their doctrine of State rights and reputate the national debt, arguing that if they can now control an election by force and fraud they will be in much better condition to do so when the military force is removed.

Mr. Doolarrale, (rep.) of Wis, took the floor and made an elaborate argument on the general subject of reconstruction and negro equality. He insisted that is made and the constitutions of his free in the reports and the

would settle the point with the Senator after further examination.

Mr. CONKLING called Mr. Wilson to account for having said that the law in regard to the required majority of registered voters could not be defended. He read from the Globe the record of the proceedings at the time of its passage, showing that Mr. Wilson had twice voted for it. He then proceeded to defend that provision as a just and expedient one.

At half-past four o'clock it was evident that no action could be had on the bill this evening, and, on motion of Mr. Conness, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1888, Mismi and Eric Canal, for the purpose of enlarging it to the capacity of a ship canal connecting the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers with the great lakes. He remarked that he had already inroduced a bill to secure the ship canal, which he htp canal from Chicago by way of Joliet to La

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution calling for the report of Brevet Brigadier General Russling to the Quartermaster General for the year ending June 30, 1867, which was adopted.

Mr. Laflin, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Printing, reported resolutions for printing 15,000 extra copies of the report of the Commissioner of Patents; 5,000 copies of the Smithsonian Institute, and 2,500 copies of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a report of George W. Brega, relating to the trade with the British North American provinces.

Mr. HARDING, (rep.) of Ill., opposed the resolution, stating that the report was a partisan representation of one side of the question, and an argument for a new Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. BLAINE, (rep.) of Me., agreed with Mr. Harding, and hoped that the report would not be printed.

Mr. Laflin remarked that the Committee on Printing could not be supposed to read all the documents referred to. This report was in type and it was only proposed to print twenty-five hundred extra copies, the cost of which would be \$107.

After some further discussion the resolution was withdrawn for the present.

Mr. BLAINE, from the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill, made a report, which, after an explanation, was agreed to, as there was no question of public interest involved.

REPORTS OF A PRIVATE CHARACTER.

The House proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the consideration of reports of a private character from committees.

Mr. TERRY, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution directing the President to advance Captain Thomas H. Stevens, United States Navy, not exceeding the late war. Mr. Terry explained the circumstances, and pronounced a high eulogy on the bravery, incrit and modesty of Captain Sievens.

Mr. Blowell., (rep.) of H., from

Independence.

Mr. Perham, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill relating to pensions. The first section construes the existing pension laws so as to give precedence to relatives of deceased persons leaving neither widow nor child, in the follow-constant persons pensions results and the property of the pensions of t

opinity if there be more than one. The other sections apply to matters of detail. After discussion and explanation the bill was passed.

Mr. Briggs, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill to authorize front proprietors on the Menomonee river in Michigan and Wisconsin, as riparian owners, to have surveyed and to enter the fast lands in that river. Referred to the committee on Public Lends.

The House then, at half-past one, went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill.

The House then, at half-past one, went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill. Mr. Poueroy in the chair, the sixth section, which gives the appointment of all revenue officers to the Commissioner, seing under consideration.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to attend the section by providing that appointments shall be made by and with the advice and consent of the Representatives in Congress from the district in which the duty is performed. He explained and advocated the amendment.

Mr. WARD, (rep.) of N. Y., opposed the whole proposition as conferring too vast a power upon a single person. They had no assurance that immediately after the adjournment of Congress the present Commissioner would not be suspended and another man appointed in whom they had no confidence, and who could turn out of office every revenue officer who might be objoxious to him. He profested against a law that would vest in the President or in the whiskey rings which surrounded him the power to milify the revenue laws.

Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Ohio, opposed Mr. Wood's amendment, and mentioned, as an illustration of the way it would work, the fact that the Conector and Assessor of the district of New York had been recommended for removal months ago—the Assessor for sposs inatiention to business and the Collector for hopeless ignorance of the law, and maniest incapacity to learn it.

Mr. Wood said he had no disposition to dispute the facts, but argued that they proved nothing against his proposition. If the responsibility were resting

her who would dare to maintain improper officials in office.

The amendment offered by Mr. Wood was rejected. Mr. Dawes commented on the fact that in the midst of a Presidential canvass the whole internal Revenue Department of the government was to bestricken down. Deplorable as the administration of that department was at present, and running as it was to the interests of the country, matters would be still worse if, as would be the effect of the passage of this bill, there were no officer at its head, and when six thousand officers were swept away "at one fell swoop."

still worse it, as would be the effect of the passage of this bill, there were no officer at its head, and when six thousand officers were swept away "at one fell swoop."

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., replied to Mr. Dawes, and said that the Committee of Ways and seans had been, in the preparation of this bill, trying to solve a financial, not a political problem.

Mr. BUTLER (rep.), of Mass., moved to amend the section by inserting the word "not," so that the Commissioner shall not have power to appoint officers. In his judgment the first section of the bill legislated out of office the Commissioner of Internal Revenue: it abolished the bureau and created the department; and Congress could not push the head of a bureau bodily into a department. The appointment of the head of a department was in the President, by and with the cousent of the Senate. The effect would be to give the control of all the revenue offices to the President in the midst of a Presidential canvass, and whoever denied that, then him had he (Mr. Butler) offended.

Mr. Schrikker replied to Mr. Butler's argument and declared that the adoption of his amendment would destroy the bill. If gentlemen wanted the country to be committed to the existing system he wished them to say so.

Mr. Perrens, (rep.) of Me., had no doubt, as a lawyer, that if the first and sixth sections of the law were passed Mr. Commissioner Rollins would be legislated out of office, and no person on earth had the power to fill the office except the president of the United States. He protested that in the state of Maine the assessors and collectors were honorable meo. If the tax on whiskey were lowered to seventy five or fifty cents the temptation for fraud would then be removed and there would be no necessity for the proposed change.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., said he could not understand the arguments made against the first and sixth sections. The object of those sections was simply to confine the responsibility for the collection of the revenue to one man. It was mere poli

Mr. SHELLARAROMR, (rep.) of O., argued that the beat

thoughout the country, thus destroying whatever intile virtue had been left in the Civit Tenure act by the late action of the Senate.

Mr. Stevens, (rep.) of Pa., remarked that it seemed to him that the House had already perpetrated one unconstitutional act by attempting to appoint the head of a burean. He was proceeding to state his views on the subject, when he excused himself and resumed his seat, saying that he was unable to continue his remarks.

Mr. Butler, referring to Mr. Schenck's arguments as to the President having the power now to remove the four hundred odd collectors and assessors, said that the President was not likely to commit wholesale act of that kind, because, if he did, there was not money enough in the whiskey ring to buy his acquitation an impeachment.

Mr. Schenck said that if gentlemen desired to perfect, not to destroy the bill, they should propose some amendment looking to that object. The committee did not see how it could apply to the Revenue Department alone the principles of the Civil Service bill, though he was in favor of seeing them applied to all the departments of the government.

Mr. Knorr, (dem.) of Ky., proposed to amend the section by adding a proviso that no collector or assessor should be removed from allice by the Commissioner except for cause. He saw that the collector and assessor of his district were homorable and faithful officers. He argued that the autocratic power of appointing and removing such an immense army of officials ought not to be given to one man, and that if it were its excess should be limited, as proposed in his amendment.

Mr. Garriro, (rep.) of Ohio, referring to Mr. Schenck's intimation that those who opposed the new system should propose plans of their own, said it was not for members generally to do so, but that the acceptance of the committee on Ways and Means. He thought the question should be brought to a test at once, and therefore he asked that the vote be taken on his motion made last night to strike out the sixth section.

Mr. Ingersoll moved to amend the sixth section by providing that the President shall have power to appoint and remove all collectors and assessors, and that the Commissioner shall appoint and remove all the subordinate officers. This would leave the powers of appointment and removal where they now

whiskey tax be reduced to twenty or twenty-five cents and the distillers could afford to pay the tax at the still. Thousands of barrels of whiskey, on one pretence or other, had been removed from the bonded warehouses, without paying a cent, by the authority of the head of the department.

Mr. Covore, (rep.) of Pa., said he had just received a note from the Collector of his district that 1,900,000 gallons of whiskey were now in bond in the warehouses of that district. Since distiliers had been forbidden to ship their whiskey in bond they had not been able to dispose of it, because they could not afford to pay two dollars a gallon tax and then sell the whiskey at one dollar and fifty cents—the prices in the Fastern market.

Mr. Allison argued against striking out the section, because it was vital to the harmony of the general provisions of the bill.

Mr. Judo, (rep.) of Ill., asked for information that would reconcile the section with the law which Congress had this session passed under such a furore of excitement, in regard to bonded warehouses for whiskey. He had noped that the committee would have submitted a system which would do away with all the bonded warehouses and have the tax collected at the distillery.

Mr. Woop remarked that the two gentlemen from fillinois (Messrs, Logan and Judd) had at last struck the nail upon the head. It was by the bonded warehouse system that all the whiskey frauds had been perpetured. The tax should be collected at the time the whiskey is manufactured, and then all this machinery and all this opportunity for fraud would be dispensed with.

Mr. Schenck defended the rection as being a general provision for warehouses. He admitted that if congress should provide that all the tax on whiskey should be collected at the distillery, and all the tax on tonacco collected at the distillery, and all the facts in relation to whiskey frauds showed that the government had not the right system. A committee of which he was a member had reported last session a report on which no action had be

lected.

After further discussion, and without taking a vote on the section, the committee at half-past four took a recess until half-past seven.

Evening Session.

The House resumed its session at half-past seven

o'clock.

Mr. Jupp withdrew his motion to strike out the

eighth section, with the understanding that the secfuture action on the whisky tax. The committee then proceeded to the ninth tion, which regulates the appointment and duties of

tion, which regulates the appointment and duties of gaugers.

Several amendments of details having been made, Mr. Garralo moved to amend by giving the appointment of gaugers to the secretary of the Freasury instead of to the commissioner.

There being no quorum present the question was reserved.

The committee then proceeded to the consideration of the tenth section, which regulates the division of States into collection districts.

Mr. Hunter, (rep.), of Ind., offered a substitute for constitute each state and Territory a collection district, except in States where there are large cities, which was rejected.

No amenament of importance was made to section does not not one of Mr. Schener, section fourteen was struck out.

No amenament of importance was made to section deven, twelve or thirdeen.

On motion of Mr. Schener, section fourteen was struck out.

No amenament of sessions section filteen, regulating the accounts of assistant assessors.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, moved to reduce the payment of assistant assessors from 25 to \$4 per day, remarking that mechanics did not average more than \$5 a day, and that \$5 a day was one-third more than the compensation of preachers or superintendents of schools in his State. He would not pay a skilful mechanic. He had expected to continued on the compensation. He had expected to

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